

MATTERS OF MOMENT THAT HAVE OCCURRED

In Numerous Sections of the World, Carefully Collated and Promptly Published for Our Readers.

Wants Indemnity.

Washington, June 21.—The threat of Baron von Buelow that Germany will demand an indemnity for damage to the property of and arrest of her citizens in Samoa created a stir yesterday in the state department. It can be stated authoritatively that this government will resist the payment of any such payment.

Baron von Buelow is thought to have referred in this matter to damages caused by the shelling of the coast towns by the British and American ships, the damage caused by the riots in Apia and the case of Haffnagle, who was accused of assisting the Matafao in their ambush of the British and American marine column. Any serious trouble in the matter will depend entirely on the attitude of Germany.

The resistance of the state department will be based on the circumstances that the United States violated no international law by any of its acts in the Samoan islands.

The state department officials see in the statement of Baron von Buelow the possibility of interesting correspondence which might lead to a severe diplomatic strain, but which would not become actually important unless Germany undertook to collect forcibly the amount of indemnity claimed.

There is, however, the conservative opinion here that Von Buelow is talking for home consumption and on a favorite theme.

The threat was loudly cheered by the German jingoists but it is believed while Von Buelow's announcement creates an ugly situation, Germany will approach a settlement of her assumed wrongs in a less bellicose spirit than that displayed by Baron von Buelow.

The fact that both America and England are equally responsible, if there be any responsibility, will make the situation extremely interesting should Germany proceed after correspondence, outside of diplomatic channels, to collect her indemnity by force.

Another interesting feature of Baron von Buelow's statement is that the commission regarded Malletta Tanus and Matafao as having equal rights and that a happy solution of the difficulty would be the abolition of the kingship.

The state department has no information from the commission to this effect. The officials think, however, that it may be true that it has reached Berlin in the shape stated by Baron von Buelow.

"I cannot conceive," said a state department official, commenting on the dispatch, "that there could be any opposition to a settlement of the whole question by the elimination of the two kings whose factional disputes it is the function of the joint commission to settle. The United States representative on the commission will certainly not be found objecting to the establishment of a democratic form of government, as suggested by Germany."

The commission has full authority under the first article of the Samoa act to set up any form of government to which a majority of the chiefs of both sides would agree. The article is in fact elastic enough to permit of the people themselves being consulted as to any future form of government.

Greenbury Reddett, a wealthy farmer residing near Memphis, Tenn., was adjudged guilty of killing Maggie Mobbs, a colored woman, and his punishment fixed at ten years in the penitentiary.

The loss by fire of the five business houses at Whitesboro, Tex., is placed at \$50,000.

Special Term.

Frankfort, Ky., June 21.—Gov. Bradley was yesterday in conference with Clay county citizens, discussing matters relative to the feud. Judge Everette stated he would vacate the bench, and the governor will call a special term to try the two bakers. Gov. Bradley will send troops to attend the court. The special judge has not yet been appointed. The governor has offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of the unknown slayer of Tom Baker.

The Elks.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the grand lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks began yesterday. Several thousand Elks are in attendance.

Louis F. Alon, chairman of the local executive committee, made the opening address of welcome, followed by Mayor Henry Ziegenhein, who welcomed the Elks to St. Louis.

Hon. John J. Galvin of Cincinnati, the grand exalted ruler, responded. He thanked the mayor and local Elks for their hearty welcome.

The first thing taken up in secret session was the annual report of Grand Secretary Reynolds. This showed a total membership of 56,000, divided among 516 lodges. During the past year seventy-six new lodges with a membership of 11,000 have been added to the roll. The report was referred to a committee for action. The report of the grand treasurer was read and also referred to a committee for action.

Bahabac Islands Taken.

New York, June 21.—The mountaineers of the island of Bahabac, one of the smallest of the Philippine group, at the entrance of the Mindoro sea, have stirred up an insurrection and conquered the island.

Not a Spaniard remains alive on this little dot of the Pacific, and all of the women are captives, according to a letter received Sunday by Capt. John Spicer of the ship George T. May now lying at the East river pier. The letter was from his brother, Capt. George Spicer of the British ship Gloucester. Capt. Spicer writes:

"While passing through the Bahabac straits, between Bahabac and Bangay islands, April 2, a boat with a white flag approached the ship from Cape Melville lighthouse. The boat contained natives or Spanish half-castes, and they said they had not eaten in four days, and that not a drop of oil remained in the lighthouse.

"All of the Spaniards and most of the half-castes, they said, had been slaughtered by the mountaineers, and, worst of all, their wives had been taken captive by the invaders and hurried away to the mountain fastnesses.

"The survivors, the lighthouse men said, were in a starving condition, as the mountaineers had taken all the food. We supplied them with a week's rations and some oil."

Is Opposed.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 21.—The convention of the International Pressman's union yesterday decided that job pressmen could not organize branch unions, but should continue as pressmen or assistants. The jobmen insisted that the constitution of the union did not recognize them while they were capable of looking after their own particular interests. They may they will bring the question up at every convention until they get the desired change in the union laws. The union declined to give its consent, claiming that the tendency is too much toward dividing the unions into classes, thereby weakening present unions both in membership and finances.

On Strike.

Birmingham, Ala., June 21.—One miner in the employ of the Robinson Mining company, the largest ore producers in the Birmingham district, are on an obstinate strike. They demand an advance of 12 1/2 cents per car, insisting that the advance in iron has increased the profits of the company. About 1000 men are affected.

To Leave Ohio.

Cleveland, O., June 21.—The Standard Oil company is preparing to get out of Ohio. Its headquarters will be removed from this city to New York and on the 1st of July its Ohio charter will be given up. The office force here will be reduced from about sixty men to less than one-tenth of that number.

The recent incorporation of the company in New Jersey with a capital of \$110,000,000 was the first step in the abandonment of Ohio.

For Dewey.

New York, June 21.—Men engaged in the shipping business at this port are preparing a gift for Admiral Dewey. It is to be a volume containing several thousand magazines of the country generally. These articles will date from the destruction of the battleship Maine, and day by day will lead up to the Admiral's return to this country.

A storm around Muskegon, Ind., did much damage.

Canada's Agent.

Washington, June 20.—"England will act only as the agent of Canada in the Alaskan boundary dispute."

"An agreement on a modus vivendi was not reached early last week or at any time before or since in London between Lord Salisbury and Ambassador Choate."

"England, by declaring that she will act now merely as the agent of Canada in the controversy, announces a practical surrender to Canada as the master of the situation."

These three statements of fact were made by high state department authority yesterday. All of them offer additional proof that England will only act as Canada's agent in the Alaskan controversy.

This was made clear by a state department official, who pointed out in February last that England agreed with the United States to take the Alaskan boundary question out of the hands of the joint high commission on which Canada had immediate representation, and make it a question solely for the state department and the British foreign office.

The new phase of the case shows Canada to be the real principal and England the instructed agent. The state department was simply amazed when it read a dispatch from London in which colonial office officials assert that a modus vivendi had been reached early last week.

It is stated on the highest authority that no such an agreement had been reached. On the contrary, early last week Ambassador Choate cabled Secretary Hay that the negotiations on the American provisional line in modus vivendi were in statu quo.

A day or two later came the news that suggestions looking to a modification of the American line had been made in the interest of Canada. These suggestions involved commercial concessions on tide water and were such as could not be, and have not been, accepted by the state department.

The explanation and denial from the office of the colonial secretary are declared as a misstatement of facts in the case.

A prompt denial that England had been coerced by Canada had in fact been anticipated here.

All the state department officials agreed that there has been no change in the situation, which is, that England has the United States' proposition under consideration, that it has been agreed to and that a suggestion of modification of so radical a nature has been made that an agreement is not in sight.

So far as the statement of the British colonial office that an agreement for a modus vivendi was reached early last week is concerned, the official fact here is that Ambassador Choate cabled early in the week that the English view was that an agreement would be reached.

There is no warrant here for the assertion that Ambassador Choate has agreed to the counter propositions of Lord Salisbury, acting as the agent of Canada.

Medals to be Given.

Washington, June 20.—It is stated at the navy department that every man attached to the Olympia, Boston, Baltimore, Concord, Raleigh, Petrel and McCulloch during the battle of Manila harbor, regardless of rank or station, will receive a medal of honor. The McCulloch which was a revenue cutter at the outbreak of the war was transferred to the naval service and added to Admiral Dewey's fleet.

From the Klondike.

Vancouver, B. C., June 20.—Steamer Dirigo has arrived from Skaguay, Alaska, with fifty Klondikers. Many of them claimed there was \$500,000 worth of gold dust aboard the ship, but the purser puts the amount at \$150,000. One of the passengers, named Prieslager, confirms previous stories of loss of life on the Edmonton trail. Two New Yorkers, whose names he could not recall, who were thought to have perished, have been found in a bad condition.

Everything Quiet.

Boston, Mass., June 20.—The steamer Admiral Dewey, which arrived yesterday, brought among her passengers Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Santiago de Cuba, Mrs. Wood and their two children. Gen. Wood was escorted to a steam launch and conveyed to the New York, where he had a conference with Admiral Sampson. Later Gen. Wood talked about Cuban affairs. He said everything was quiet at Santiago.

Summers' Suicide.

St. Louis, Mo., June 20.—Dr. Thomas Leonard Summers, late major surgeon in charge of the fever hospital at Santiago, and a noted yellow fever expert, shot himself through the head here last evening. Despondency caused by fancied lack of appreciation of his services by the government during the Spanish war is assigned as the cause for the rash act.

Dr. Summers was the author of several standard medical works.

Another Battle.

Manila, June 20.—A battalion of the fourth infantry which left Imus, where Gen. Wheaton is in command, yesterday morning to reconnoiter Pera de Marin, where it was believed most of the rebels who escaped from Paranaque and Bacoor had fled, was attacked in the rear by apparently friendly natives. This brought on a sharp engagement, lasting several hours, resulting in five Americans being killed and about twenty-five wounded. The loss of the rebels was very heavy.

The battalion soon exhausted its ammunition, and at 2:30 yesterday afternoon Gen. Wheaton, and his staff, with the second battalion, two mounted guns and one field piece, went to reinforce the troops attacked. Gen. Wheaton was fired on in a road, and had a narrow escape. Later the third battalion was ordered to the front, and formed on the Las Minas road. Heavy firing on both sides followed, the artillery being freely used. The enemy was located in the woods and at 4 o'clock showed signs of retreating, as the rebels were pressed very heavy. One gun of the sixth artillery in an advantageous position did great execution. The firing was still in progress at 5 o'clock, at which time the Americans had secured a quantity of Filipino arms which had been abandoned in the woods. The scene of the fighting is over twenty miles from Manila.

Has Arrived.

Manila, June 20.—The United States transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco May 24, with 1800 men and 75 officers under command of Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant, has arrived here after a smooth voyage. One private died just after the transport arrived.

The troops brought by the transport will go to the island of Negros to relieve the California troops. Gen. Bates, who arrived on the transport, and Gen. Grant, will probably be assigned to the command of the volunteer regiments.

Gen. Hale and Funston desire to accommodate their regiments home. The Utah battery, it is announced, will accompany the Nebraska troops on board the transport Hancock, leaving their guns here. The Pennsylvanians will start for home on the transport Senator this week. The Indiana sailed Sunday with 500 discharged and sick soldiers. She will go into dock for a few days at Nagasaki, Japan.

Military operations against the insurgents in the south have been apparently planned. Gen. Wheaton, at Imus, is sending reconnoitering parties to locate the enemy, and other reconnoissances are being made from Cavite.

Veteran Dies.

Richmond, Va., June 20.—Capt. Jos. N. Barney, formerly of the United States and Confederate States navies, has died at Fredericksburg. He was born in Baltimore in 1818 and was a grandson of Commodore Joshua Barney, United States navy, who distinguished himself in the war of the revolution. Capt. Barney entered the navy in 1832. He served continuously from 1835 to 1861. He entered the Confederate service August, 1861, and was ordered to command the Harriet Lane at Galveston. Next he was sent to Europe and took command of the Florida, but was relieved owing to ill-health.

Presbyterian ministers discussed southern race problem at Chicago. Rev. H. H. Chagget of Dallas, Tex., was one of the speakers.

Emancipation day was generally observed throughout the country.

Eleven new cardinals have been created by the pope.

To Investigate.

Atlanta, Ga., June 20.—The city council at its meeting last evening appointed a committee of five to investigate the charges made by Dr. Broughton in his sermon Sunday night against Mayor Woodward of Atlanta, and which ended in a call for the executive's impeachment. Dr. Broughton was present at the council meeting, but was not heard. Dr. Broughton claims that Mayor Woodward confessed to the charges made against him and decided to throw himself on the mercy of the council.

A Message.

Boston, Mass., June 20.—The following cablegram has been sent by Rev. F. E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, to the American peace commission at The Hague:

"Three millions of Christian Endeavorers, in all lands, rejoice in your efforts and invoke divine blessing upon them."

Ambassador White replied: "American commission sends you and your great organization cordial thanks for your kind message of sympathy and encouragement."

Strange Query.

London, June 20.—Mrs. Emily Crawford, a newspaper correspondent, says: "A curious message has been received from Devil's Island. 'Dreyfus has gone, what shall we do with the coffin and embalming drugs?' The coffin was especially made about the time of the Zola trial, and was sent to the Melne government, because it was feared that if Dreyfus died it would be necessary to bring the remains to France for identification, to allay the suspicion of the anti-Semites that he had been allowed to escape, like Marshal Suleika."

Resuming Action.

Washington, June 19.—Canada has served notice on England that she must choose between the United States and her North American dominion in the settlement of the Alaska boundary question.

There is high authority for saying that this statement represents accurately the condition submitted to England, which has delayed the negotiations between Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury on the provisional line on the modus vivendi.

This position of Canada is known here now officially. As a consequence the official to whom it is known feels authorized in saying that there are only two ways out of the difficulty. First, that Canada will voluntarily recede from her demands for a Pacific tide water port, or second, that the United States shall surrender the principle laid down by Secretary Hay in his tentative boundary line, that America will not grant temporarily or otherwise any port facilities to the Canadians.

That Canada will yield is considered by state department officials, who have discussed the new and acute phase of the situation, as improbable.

That the state department will stultify itself is regarded as inconceivable after the firm position already declared by the president and the secretary of state.

It is asserted here on authority that England has been forced to yield to Canada, and that the United States and England are wider apart to-day in the controversy than at any time since the adjournment of the joint commission.

There is also official warrant for the statement that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, secretary for the colonies, had until the close of the week expressed to Mr. Choate in good faith the conviction that an agreement would be reached. State department officials are therefore not disposed to criticize England in the premises, but say on the contrary that Canada's practical and dangerous ultimatum to the mother country is ample justification for England's inability to proceed with the negotiations.

DIXIE DOINGS.

W. W. Shelly, 95 years of age, a large land owner, died at Owensboro, Ky.

The strike of the coopers at Memphis, Tenn., was settled by arbitration.

The steamer Old Dominion struck a ledge of rocks below Richmond, Va., and sunk. No casualties.

The suit of W. B. Tate at Louisville, Ky., for \$125,000 against the Drummond and other tobacco companies was won by the companies.

Anthrax is doing great damage to cattle in Louisiana, killing a great many. Several persons have also been attacked.

The state Peabody institute for teachers is holding a four weeks' session at Jackson, Tenn. Many teachers are in attendance.

The fine residence of S. R. Kingrey at Gilie, La., was destroyed by fire. The residence was completed only a short time ago and cost \$4000, on which there was \$3000 insurance.

Jeffries and Mike Morrissey, the Irish giant, are to fight four rounds at Denver, June 30, for a wager of \$2500. If Jeffries fails to stop his opponent in that length of time the Irishman gets the money.

The El Reno, O. T., machine shops were destroyed by fire. Loss \$4000.

Reviewed by President.

Holyoke, Mass., June 19.—"If only for the great crowd here, it would be a grand success," said President McKinley, as he stood upon the reviewing stand here Saturday afternoon awaiting the arrival of the parade. There were fully 25,000 people on the streets.

The arrival of the presidential party Saturday morning was the first event of the day. The second was the big parade which was reviewed by the president.

New Officers.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 19.—The supreme lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen elected the following supreme officers: Master workman, John C. Rickford, Manchester, N. H.; foreman, W. A. Walker, Milwaukee, Wis.; overseer, A. G. Harwick, New York; recorder, M. W. Rackett, Meadville, Pa.; receiver, John J. Acker, Albany, Ga.; guide, Alexander Pratt, Winthrop, Manitoba, watchman, A. B. Jones, Wilmington, Del.; medical examiner, Dr. D. H. Shields, Hanibal, Mo.

Will Remain.

Washington, June 19.—The navy department has no intention of relieving Admiral Sampson of the command of the north Atlantic station until he has completed the usual tour of service. The admiral has planned an important set of maneuvers and course of instructions for the Atlantic fleet—part of it in conjunction with the naval war college at Newport. The execution of this programme will consume the whole of the summer and early fall.

Burial of Bland.

Lebanon, Mo., June 19.—Congressman Richard Parks Bland was laid to rest here Saturday with befitting honors. The town was overcrowded and thousands of personal friends came here to honor his memory. Trains were run by the Frisco railroad and all were packed. Only a small part of the crowd gained admittance to the hall, the capacity of which was about 1000. The rest contented themselves with standing in the street below.

The funeral services were participated in by the ministers of all denominations which are represented at Lebanon. After the Knights Templars had been seated in the body of the hall and the distinguished guests on the stage, Mrs. Bland and family entered. Mrs. Bland leaned on the arm of Sergeant-at-Arms B. R. Russell of the national house of representatives, with her son, Theodore, at her side.

The discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. W. K. Collins of the Methodist Episcopal church and was followed by the ritual of the Knights Templars and Masonic fraternities.

Hon. W. J. Bryan had a seat on the stage, but delivered no eulogy, owing to Mrs. Bland's request that only ministers take part in the service.

The funeral procession to the Catholic cemetery was formed as follows:

Lebanon band, Knights Templars, escort mounted, congressional escort, carriages, undertaker and hearse, and family, Masonic fraternity, Hobart's military band, St. John's commandery, Knights Templars, on foot, visitors on foot.

The cortege was the longest and most impressive ever seen in southeastern Missouri.

Bunker Hill Celebration.

Boston, Mass., June 19.—The 123d anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated Saturday. The center of the demonstration was at Charlestown.

Marines and sailors from the north Atlantic squadron which arrived in port Saturday participated. Thousands of sight-seers witnessed the parade and the marines received an ovation.

Headed by a band, two full battalions of four companies of marines from the New York, Texas, Indiana, Massachusetts, Wabash and Lancaster, under command of Col. H. C. Cochrane, participated. Then followed four companies of "the men behind the guns" from the squadron under command of Capt. C. J. Train of the Massachusetts. The men were greeted with cheers, mingled with blasts of horns and the sounds of firearms on all sides.

Sensational Sermon.

Atlanta, Ga., June 19.—In a sensational sermon last night Dr. T. G. Broughton, pastor of the Baptist tabernacle, called upon the city council to impeach James G. Woodward, mayor of Atlanta. The minister's references to alleged acts of the mayor's private life and conduct were sensational in the extreme. The audience of 2000 persons cheered the minister. Dr. Broughton said:

"If the city council does not impeach the mayor, I will take the step myself."

Mayor Woodward was informed of Dr. Broughton's remarks late last night. The executive said:

"I regard the statements of Dr. Broughton as ridiculous. I ask the public to suspend judgment."

Fire hydrants at Bonham are to be painted white, so the firemen can more readily see them at night.

Shot Spouse and Self.

New Orleans, La., June 19.—William H. Fischer, a builder and contractor, shot his wife on a public thoroughfare, after brutally beating her, and then fatally wounded himself. They were married only six weeks ago, and owing to his ill treatment she had been compelled to leave him. Since then he has objected to her receiving the attentions of a former sweetheart, and yesterday he dragged her three squares and then shot her three times. He was finally captured after running a mile from the scene.

General Killing.

Sacramento, Cal., June 19.—A Kanaka, named Ben Kahuhua, shot and killed his mistress here. He then shot and badly wounded his mistress's daughter, Miss Lou Weimer, who is also of Kanaka birth. He then seized his 3-year-old girl and attempted to dash her brains out by throwing her violently against a fence. The baby will probably die. Having thus disposed of his family connections he turned the pistol on himself and fired, killing himself instantly.

Ten Drowned.

Bremen, June 19.—In a collision off Friedershaven between the British steamer Artushof and the British steamer Mauritius, the Artushof was sunk, ten of her crew being drowned.

The United States Smokeries Powder company's factory, on Point San Pedro, four miles from San Rafael, Cal., exploded, killing four men.

The charter of the Texas Holiness university, at be built at Greenville, has been filed at Austin.